

□ 1732

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed on rollcall No. 456. Had I been present, I would have voted aye.

PELL GRANT HURRICANE AND DISASTER RELIEF ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3169, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3169, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Capito	Edwards
Ackerman	Capps	Ehlers
Aderholt	Capuano	Emanuel
Akin	Cardin	Engel
Alexander	Cardoza	English (PA)
Allen	Carmahan	Eshoo
Andrews	Carson	Etheridge
Baca	Carter	Evans
Bachus	Case	Everett
Baird	Castle	Farr
Baldwin	Chabot	Fattah
Barrett (SC)	Chandler	Feeney
Barrow	Chocola	Ferguson
Bartlett (MD)	Clay	Filner
Barton (TX)	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Bass	Clyburn	Flake
Bean	Coble	Foley
Beauprez	Cole (OK)	Forbes
Becerra	Conyers	Fortenberry
Berman	Cooper	Fossella
Berry	Costa	Fox
Biggert	Cramer	Frank (MA)
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Crowley	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (NY)	Cubin	Gallely
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Garrett (NJ)
Blackburn	Culberson	Gerlach
Blumenauer	Cummings	Gibbons
Blunt	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Boehlert	Davis (AL)	Gillmor
Boehner	Davis (CA)	Gingrey
Bonilla	Davis (FL)	Gohmert
Bonner	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Bono	Davis (KY)	Goode
Boozman	Davis (TN)	Goodlatte
Boren	Davis, Jo Ann	Gordon
Boswell	Davis, Tom	Granger
Boucher	Deal (GA)	Graves
Boustany	DeFazio	Green (WI)
Boyd	DeGette	Green, Al
Bradley (NH)	Delahunt	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Grijalva
Brown (OH)	DeLay	Gutierrez
Brown (SC)	Dent	Gutknecht
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hall
Brown-Waite,	Diaz-Balart, M.	Harman
Ginny	Dicks	Harris
Burgess	Dingell	Hart
Burton (IN)	Doggett	Hastings (FL)
Calvert	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Camp	Doyle	Hayes
Cannon	Drake	Hayworth
Cantor	Duncan	Hefley

Hensarling	McHugh	Ryun (KS)
Herger	McIntyre	Sabo
Herse	McKeon	Salazar
Higgins	McKinney	Sánchez, Linda
Hinche	McMorris	T.
Hinojosa	Meehan	Sanders
Hobson	Meek (FL)	Saxton
Holden	Meeks (NY)	Schakowsky
Holt	Menendez	Schiff
Honda	Mica	Schmidt
Hooley	Michaud	Schwartz (PA)
Hostettler	Millender	Schwartz (MI)
Hoyer	McDonald	Scott (GA)
Hulshof	Miller (FL)	Scott (VA)
Hunter	Miller (MI)	Sensenbrenner
Hyde	Miller (NC)	Serrano
Inglis (SC)	Miller, Gary	Sessions
Inslie	Miller, George	Shadegg
Israel	Mollohan	Shaw
Issa	Moore (KS)	Shays
Istook	Moore (WI)	Sherman
Jackson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Sherwood
Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
(TX)	Murphy	Shuster
Jefferson	Murtha	Simmons
Jenkins	Musgrave	Simpson
Jindal	Myrick	Skelton
Johnson (CT)	Nadler	Slaughter
Johnson (IL)	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)	Smith (TX)
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Smith (WA)
Jones (NC)	Ney	Snyder
Jones (OH)	Northup	Sodrel
Kanjorski	Norwood	Solis
Kaptur	Nunes	Souder
Keller	Nussle	Spratt
Kelly	Oberstar	Stark
Kennedy (MN)	Obey	Stearns
Kennedy (RI)	Ortiz	Strickland
Kildee	Osborne	Stupak
Kilpatrick (MI)	Otter	Sullivan
Kind	Owens	Sweeney
King (IA)	Oxley	Tancredo
King (NY)	Pallone	Tanner
Kingston	Pascarell	Tauscher
Kirk	Pastor	Taylor (NC)
Kline	Paul	Terry
Knollenberg	Payne	Thomas
Kolbe	Pearce	Thompson (CA)
Kucinich	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Kuhl (NY)	Pence	Thornberry
LaHood	Peterson (MN)	Tiahrt
Langevin	Peterson (PA)	Tiberi
Lantos	Petri	Tierney
Larsen (WA)	Pitts	Towns
Larson (CT)	Platts	Turner
Latham	Poe	Udall (CO)
LaTourette	Pomboy	Udall (NM)
Leach	Pomeroy	Upton
Lee	Porter	Van Hollen
Levin	Price (GA)	Velázquez
Lewis (CA)	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Lewis (GA)	Pryce (OH)	Walden (OR)
Lewis (KY)	Putnam	Walsh
Linder	Radanovich	Wamp
Lipinski	Rahall	Wasserman
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Schultz
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Waters
Lowe	Regula	Watson
Lucas	Rehberg	Watt
Lungren, Daniel	Reichert	Waxman
E.	Renzi	Weldon (FL)
Lynch	Reyes	Weldon (PA)
Mack	Reynolds	Weller
Manzullo	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
Markey	Rogers (KY)	Wexler
Marshall	Rogers (MI)	Whitfield
Matheson	Rohrabacher	Wicker
Matsui	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (NM)
McCarthy	Ross	Wilson (SC)
McCaul (TX)	Rothman	Wolf
McCollum (MN)	Roybal-Allard	Woolsey
McCotter	Royce	Wu
McCrery	Ruppersberger	Wynn
McDermott	Rush	Young (FL)
McGovern	Ryan (OH)	
McHenry	Ryan (WI)	

NOT VOTING—21

Baker	Dreier	Melancon
Berkley	Emerson	Oliver
Brady (TX)	Ford	Pickering
Butterfield	Hoekstra	Sanchez, Loretta
Butter	Maloney	Taylor (MS)
Conaway	Marchant	Weiner
Costello	McNulty	Young (AK)

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So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1642

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1642.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

WHATEVER WE CAN DO

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, in Tennessee we are called “volunteers,” and that is for good reason because when our Nation is in need, our State responds. And such is the case we see this week and over the past several days as those who are the victims, the evacuees, from Hurricane Katrina have needed our help. Our Nation and our State have responded.

This headline in the Williamson AM pretty much says it: “Whatever we can do.” And that is the way the people of Tennessee have responded, opening their churches, opening their homes, opening town halls to help those who are in need of supplies, in need of schooling for children, in need of a place to live, food to eat.

I want to say thank you to all of those volunteers who have risen to the occasion in Tennessee, and I thank the volunteers all across the Nation who have responded to those who have found themselves in need because of the storm that we experienced last week.

HONORING ADOLFO AGUILAR ZINSER

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser was a scholarly and outspoken Mexican diplomat and politician whose independent struggle for democracy helped end 71 years of single-party rule.

Ambassador Zinser was killed in a traffic accident while driving back from his country home south of Mexico City. He was only 55.

It is my honor to lend my voice to the many admirers of Ambassador Zinser whose untimely death is a tremendous loss for all of us who believe

in the fight for social and economic justice.

A tireless defender of democracy and human rights, Mr. Aguilar Zinser will be remembered as a true patriot, a true fighter for his country, and a friend to so many of us.

In recognition of his outstanding and valuable service to Mexico, I want to offer my deepest sympathies to his family and to his many friends around the world.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

UNCOVER DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROBLEMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules, that is, a bill with 40 minutes of debate total, no amendments allowed by any Member of the House for any reason, will vote to borrow on behalf of all the American people \$51.8 billion to begin the recovery, rebuilding and continuing the aid and assistance efforts subsequent to the disaster of Hurricane Katrina.

Now, it is good that we are reacting and we are going to begin to fund the incredible needs that will arise and have arisen from this disaster. It is the beginning of a long process, and it is probably only a down payment. But some say that we cannot, as the House of Representatives or the legislative branch, examine the causes of the miserable response that caused unnecessary loss of life while recovery efforts are still ongoing.

Some say that we cannot question the work done by the administration and the appointees in place who failed to act adequately. They say that would be unseemly.

But during World War II, Harry Truman, in a Democratic-controlled legislature, chaired a special committee investigating the procurement scandals of a Democratic administration in the greatest crisis of our history, World War II.

We can do both. We can provide aid and assistance, and we can get at the root causes of unnecessary loss of life and unnecessary disaster. We can do that.

There are a number of lessons to be learned. We need to be able to respond better today or tomorrow. Hurricane season is not over yet. We might have another. Another might follow tragically that same path. That might be an incredible disaster. And we are going to have the same people in place, the same procedures in place. That is not going to be enough.

The terrorists are not going to wait. It has been 4 years since 9/11. We still do not have interoperable, secure communications that were identified as a principal problem on 9/11. The Bush administration zeroed them out in this year's budget, and the Congress has not yet seen fit to restore that money. I hope they will do that in one of these emergency spending bills.

Then there are the cuts at FEMA. The aggregate budget for FEMA during the term of the Bush administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has been reduced. We are not quite sure how much yet because we do not have the final numbers on this bill. I guess with this disaster assistance that will not be the case. But in terms of their preparedness and mitigation, it has been reduced.

The Corps of Engineers has hundreds of critical infrastructure problems, including the levee around New Orleans, underfunded and unfunded. I had a dam in my district that was failing, a flood control dam, with the largest cities in the State downstream. And the Corps of Engineers simply said, We do not have the money. Finally they scrambled around and they found the money. But, unfortunately, they were not able to do that in New Orleans for the Corps budget had been dramatically reduced.

□ 1800

In fact, the Corps' own people predicted that this could happen because of the underfunding of the ongoing maintenance and the needed improvements in the diking system there, but all's well.

Deputy Press Secretary Trent Duffy said things are on track to privatize Social Security because we are going to borrow so much money for the disaster we are going to need to privatize Social Security. What? The Bush plan for privatization of Social Security requires borrowing more money. That is absurd. Then he says, oh, and the tax cuts are all on track, too. The tax cuts for the wealthiest among us are on track in face of a war and a disaster. Why? Because trickle-down will help the people of New Orleans.

How about Federal investment in the infrastructure that would protect the people of New Orleans and other cities around the United States of America? How about interoperable communications for our first responders across the United States of America? How about more money for disaster mitigation preparedness for FEMA? How about those investments before tax cuts for the wealthiest among us?

But they live on the high ground, and I guess they think they are exempt. They are not exempt. We are all in this together, and there should be some degree of sacrifice and level-headedness downtown. We are going to borrow \$52.8 billion tomorrow, adding to the deficit; and they are proposing more tax cuts for people who earn over \$300,000 a year and estates over \$6 million.

Come on, let us get real. Let us act on behalf of all our people. Let us in-

vest in our country and our people and do a better job against natural disasters and the potential for terrorist attacks. We need some changes. It should be more than 40 minutes of debate, and one or two amendments at least should be allowed.

HIGH FUEL PRICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that most Members spent time touring their districts in August, and I did as well. The major complaint that I heard was what probably most Members heard. That was concern about high fuel prices. We all know that fuel for automobiles, trucks, and airplanes have simply gone out of sight. One thing that we are not probably quite as aware of as a Nation is what it has done to agriculture, particularly where irrigation is concerned.

I talked to one Member of Congress who does some farming and irrigating. He was telling me that he had one center pivot that was powered by electricity; it cost him \$1,000. He had one center pivot that was powered by either diesel or propane; that was \$4,000. Same pivot, same size, and normally electricity would be higher than diesel or propane. So fuel has really eaten into the farm profits this year, and it is going to make farming very unprofitable for many people.

What has happened? Obviously, one major issue has been that global demand has increased. We realize that China, India, countries like these, have been industrialized, and over the last 4, 5, 6 years have been using much more fuel.

Number two, exploration has been curtailed. A 1998 executive order extended a moratorium on offshore drilling for 10 years. It is assumed that these areas would contain 75 billion barrels of oil and 362 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, but they are off limits. Federal law restricts access to resources in the Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico. Drilling in ANWR has not been allowed; and so whichever side of the environmental fence you are on, whether you agree or disagree, it certainly has made it more difficult to meet our fuel demands. Natural gas prices have increased 83 percent over the last 3 years, and this will cost our economy roughly \$111 billion, and a lot of this is simply because of a shortage of natural gas, at least that is available to us; and we have a tremendous amount of it in Alaska and other places we are not able to get to.

Number three, refinery capacity has been reduced due to obsolescence. As a refinery gets old and equipment begins to go downhill, rather than being replaced, it simply is retired; and we have lost 30 percent of our refinery capacity since 1976. For the last 30 years,